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peoples. Mr. Kennan's story is based on his first trip to Siberia in 1865, an expedition largely of an exploring character though supported by a commercial company which planned a land telegraph to Europe by way of Asia. There was then no thought of international conflict; the imperial designs of Russia seemed to have a free field. Like all stories of adventure the daily experiences have almost a touch of romance.

Though the theme of the story is now forty years old it deals with subjects of contemporary interest. The home life of the natives of the far northeast has changed but little, the characteristics of the country, especially in Eastern Siberia, have been affected by immigration and the railroad only to a slight degree. Aside from the study of the natives, the splendid character of the adventure holds the reader's attention. Cossack weddings, reindeer and dog teams, native folk lore and religion, bear hunts and kindred subjects make the story often approach fiction in its interest.

Mr. Bates' journey emphasizes the present day. He shows us the conditions of travel on the commodious Trans-Siberian railroad where Mr. Kennan describes a five-thousand-mile sledge journey. He pictures the cosmopolitan civilization growing up on the hither and farther sides of Lake Baikal, the great increase of Siberian population and commerce, the international rivalries, the crude civilization of Mongolia, and its unique priesthood. Besides these chapters there are discussions of the place of the Mongals in history, Russian expansion and the place of Russia and China in world politics. The author is evidently in sympathy with the imperial ambitions of the Northern Empire. The books can very profitably be read together, for Mr. Kennan sketches the ground work, the conditions before the opening of the country, and Mr. Bates emphasizes the present day developments.

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**Lingley, C. R.** *The Transition in Virginia from Colony to Commonwealth.*

Pp. 218. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

Dr. Lingley has made an interesting and instructive analysis of the evolution of the Virginia Commonwealth, which to an important degree is the evolution of self-government. In his review of the westward migration the study would be more satisfactory were the emigrants from eastern Virginia differentiated more clearly by classes and creeds, since this explains their attitude to the established church and the crown, and their subsequent vigor in supporting the revolutionary movement.

Due emphasis is placed on tobacco as a commodity of commerce as well as the part it played in the controversial period preceding the passage of the Stamp Act. In the chapter dealing with Governor Dunsmore's administration appears a detailed narrative of how Patrick Henry, the fearless advocate of the Dissenters, became a daring leader in the first pre-Revolutionary force-of-arms movement. The tracing of the consolidation of sentiment between the colonies, following Virginia's initial move in appointing a committee of correspondence, is an important part of the contribution.

That the Virginia delegation led in the first Continental Congress is evidenced by the fact that the terms of agreement were practically identical with the resolutions previously passed by the Virginia convention. The guidance and influence of the Virginia delegates in the framing and adoption of the constitution is properly made the subject of careful compilation. The historical citations leave no shadow of doubt as to Thomas Jefferson being the dominant spirit in laying deep and permanent the foundations of democracy.

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**Martin, W. A.** *Treatise on the Law of Labor Unions.* Pp. xxv, 649  
Washington: John Byrne & Co., 1910.

The growth of combinations both of labor and capital gives to all discussions of the law of labor unions an increasing importance. New questions are continually being presented for judicial settlement because of the changed economic and social conditions. This development is chiefly confined to the last two decades in which period more cases have been decided on this subject than are reported during all the time previous.

Mr. Martin's work applies the elementary principles of the law of torts and conspiracy to questions of labor union law. He hopes thereby to be able to show the line which the courts should follow in their decisions. This gives us an excellent exposition of the present law, but the basis on which it is made is hardly one which will suit the social worker. The language of the author shows that he believes that the basic rules of the law of torts and conspiracy establish "perfect equality before the law" in the relations between the workmen and the capitalist. This, as has been pointed out in many of the recent decisions, is true in theory, but on account of economic conditions, is not true in fact.

Mr. Martin's discussion is however judicial and constructive under the limitations which he sets for himself. He regards many of the present holdings as unjust to organized labor. He believes the courts will finally sustain the right of the workmen to threaten strikes in order to prevent the employment of certain objectionable men; that they will sustain the rights of the unions to use disciplinary measures to compel insubordinate members to join lawful strikes or continue on strike; that they will allow certain sorts of picketing and will refuse and enjoin unions from giving strike pay or expending money for picketing.

There are decisions he regards as unjust to capital. The secondary boycott will ultimately be recognized as illegal. The absolute right of the members of the union to quit work will be denied whenever such action depends on malevolent motives. Any legislation which tends to make legal concerted action in connection with a trade dispute which would otherwise amount to a conspiracy will be annulled.

Three-fourths of the book, as should be the case, are taken up with the